

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VII. NO. 4.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 316.

Business Directory.
W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (f-17)

ALFRED BERRY,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARPENTER,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
Aurora, April 30, 1855. (f-13)

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos
tuned in order, in Town or Country, on the
shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie,
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-21)

V. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street New-
market. All kinds of Watches and Clocks
repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's
prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the
Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-18)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed
Newmarket, Feb. 1, 1856. (f-28)

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to his
friends and the public generally that he has
lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.
In his new premises, since Street, near the
Catholic Church, where will be prepared to ex-
ecute all orders with which he may be favored, with
neatness, durability and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices
before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY,
Newmarket, May 29, 1855. (f-17)

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitby, King and
East Guilford.
GOODS of all description sold on Commission,
at the Auction Mart of the Subscriber, on the
First Monday of every Month.
Auction Sales attended in the above Townships.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. (f-13)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, just off Main Street.
Feb. 28, 1857. (f-13)

Franklin House.
Corner of
Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
Proprietors—
E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON.

CONFECTIONERY.
W. A. M. Hall
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the public that
he has opened a
CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS.
In his new premises, on Wellington Street, near
the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to ex-
ecute all orders with which he may be favored, with
neatness, durability and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices
before purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. (f-13)

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing,
COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. (f-28)

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, **BLACK MANUSCRIPTS**
Certificates, adapted to the use of Ministers
of all Denominations. Price 1s per dozen, 2s 6d
per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

MILLINERY.
THE MISS VERNONS
HAVING opened a Millinery and Dress-making
Establishment, nearly opposite the North
American Hotel, Newmarket, solicits the patronage
of the Ladies.
Newmarket, May 28, 1857. (f-17)

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above
HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the travelling
public that the premises have undergone a thorough
repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of
Guests. The **RAIL** contains Linens of the best
Quality, and the **Larder** well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (f-37)

G. A. WALLACE,
BARBER,
Two doors North of M. W. Hogart's Store.
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, Oct. 22nd, 1857. (f-34)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast **STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,**
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of **SUGAR KETTLES,**
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., Sussex, Canada West
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-31)

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the
Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel
and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Bramsville, April, 1857. (f-14)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (f-14)

DR. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gil-
kie.
Aurora, March 11, 1857. (f-6)

CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. (f-16)

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON. (f-14)

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyan-
cer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-26)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-
Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—in the New Court,
House, next to the County Office—Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 1, 1857. (f-21)

JOHN B. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Build-
ings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toron-
to, June 20, 1855. (f-13)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commis-
sioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old
Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured
Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he
has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia
Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill),
Newmarket. (f-26)

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAYING recently located in this place, will
keep constantly on hand a general assortment
of CARRIAGES, such as
BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Albert, Trot-
ting Buggies, &c.
Repairing done in a neat and substantial
manner. (f-13)

Donald Sutherland,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES.
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.
The highest price paid for Farm Produce.
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. (f-17)

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assur-
ance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., Lon-
don, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1857. (f-35)

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, & CO.,
[Returning thanks for the liberal patronage he
has received during the past few years, respectfully
intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials, Shop on
Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
[Returning thanks for the liberal patronage he
has received since commencing business in this place,
would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to
contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or other-
wise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly
on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All
orders executed in a neat and substantial manner,
and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. (f-34)

Mr. ESTEN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
OFFICE—Next door to Mr. Boulton's Law Of-
fice, Eagle Street, Newmarket.
October 22, 1857. (f-38)

RYAN & HALLAN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN. B. W. HALLAN.
Newmarket, 29, 1854. (f-47)

Poetry.
Heaven.
There is a land where beauty will not fade,
Nor sorrow dim the eye;
Where true hearts will not sink or be dismayed
And love will never die.
Tell me—I fain would go,
For I am burdened with a heavy woe;
The beautiful have left me all alone,
The true, the tender, from my path have gone,
And I am weak and fainting with despair—
Where is it? tell me, where?

Friend, thou must trust in Him who tread before
The desolate paths of life?
Must tread in meekness, as the meekly born,
Sorrow, and toil, and strife.
Think how the Son of God
These thorny paths has trod,
Yet carried out for thee the appointed woe;
Think of his loneliness in places dim,
When no man comforted or cared for him;
Think how he prayed, unaided and alone,
In that death agony. "Thy will be done!"
Friend, do not thou despair,
Christ, in his heaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer.

Literature.
A Tale of Love.
(From the Dundee Advertiser.)

DUNDEE HERBERT COURT, SCOTLAND.
James B. — vs. Margaret H. —
Jamie, the son of well-to-do parents in
Fife, fell acquainted, some years ago,
with Maggie, a brisk young lass, the daugh-
ter of a neighboring family. In the boy-
hood of youth, and favored by the proximity
of their homes, their intimacy grew apace,
a softer and a kinder feeling for each other
gradually fostered in them, and for about
nine years previous to 1855, Jamie cherished
the fond hope that he was truly the beloved
of his own dear Margaret. A bright by-
trade, and evidently a hard-working and
pious-looking lad, he was, in 1852, induced to
emigrate to Australia, with the intention, af-
ter a five years' stay, of returning home to
work upon the capital he expected to have
acquired in that far off clime. The broad
expanse of ocean that now intervened did
not interfere with the hopes of the loving
couple, or abate the feeling of attachment
entertained by each for the other—the cor-
respondence being steadily kept up, and to-
kens of regard interchanged on every avail-
able opportunity. Thus smoothly rolled on
the sweet waters of love for the first three
years of his absence; a slight ruffle, it is
true, occurring for an instant now and then,
occasioned by the chattering reports of in-
dividuals tongues in the old village at home.
Later, however, symptoms of distrust on
the one side and diffidence on the other be-
came gradually manifest. Jamie was pros-
perous in his business, but Margaret thought
he was getting careless about her, and warn-
ed him that she could "turn the chase as
well as he." This terrified Jamie, and he
could not be satisfied until she would come
to him, or engage to abide true to him,
till the time when he should return home.
The latter proposal was declined, as she
thought she had waited long enough. She
was willing to go to Australia with him im-
mediately, but he must come and take her;
and "if he did not think her worth coming
for, she could, with pleasure, remain at
home," and the correspondence could cease.
Jamie continued his entreaties, and in No-
vember 1854 enclosed to her a cheque for
£40, "so as to enable her to come out to
him if she had a mind to do so." Margaret
was inexorable. "Money (she replied)
could not tempt her, or she would have been
tempted long ago." Reprehensions, follow-
ed by explanation and reconciliation, were now
given and received, and an irreparable
breach was committed. The result has been,
not only the breaking up of the courtship,
but an action in the Sheriff Court here
against Margaret, raised in September last
by her quarrelsome lover, now a married man,
resident in Melbourne. He asks repayment
by her of the £40 repaid to her for the ex-
penses of the journey (as the summons ex-
presses it) of paying her passage and other
expenses to Melbourne, where she intended
to marry her, as they had been previously on
matrimonial terms; but which sum she il-
legally and improperly failed to apply to the
purpose for which it was sent, she having
not only refused to go out to Australia to be-
come his wife, but having retained and ap-
plied the money for other purposes than that
for which it was sent. In defence, Mar-
garet argued that the money was sent to her
unconditionally, as at present in the prospect
of the marriage; it being entirely optional
to her either to go out or to remain at home
until he returned; and that it was not her
fault that the marriage did not proceed, the
pursuer having broken his engagement with
her by marrying another. She also pleaded
damage from injured feelings, and loss of
marriage, "having suffered severely in her
feelings and prospects in life" by his jilting
her. Where so much of the intercourse
took place in writing it was essential that
the letters themselves should be produced,
and accordingly a few are in process. Love
letters are always interesting, but some of
those produced are uncommonly rich in their
terms. The tone of Margaret's, throughout,
is decided, yet frank and kind; and the fol-
lowing extract will show how she used to speak
her mind:—
"I will marry for love and work for gold
after. I won't leave my native country be-
fore I get married, so I might give over think-
ing of you, Jamie. I have no thought of sit-
ting up here all my life waiting on you to take
me off, for that will never come to pass. I
think I have kept up myself too long before
this time. Many a good marriage you made
me lose, but I will not wait longer than an-
other year; so I leave you, Jamie, to do as you
have a mind. You might think me very cruel,
Jamie, but I feel obliged to speak to you plain.
I am exposed to a great many dangers, and I
now no longer go out at night, as I have no
one to take me home without getting too
friendly, and then I would not be keeping true
to Jamie."

"Oh, Margaret, you don't know how I feel
at this moment, or I think you would mingle
tears with mine. When I am walking alone
by myself, Maggie, I may say my cheeks are
dry—all for you, dear. If you
never don't come out, my dear, and are going
to wait on me till I come, would you send me
out with the first opportunity one of your pocket-
handkerchiefs which you have used, for I
would like something you have used. The little
silk napkin you sent me, with your portrait
in it, I would not give to any one for £20.—
Often I put it next my heart; I feel as if it
was comforting me. Would you, my dear,
make a white shirt to me? and before sending
it, put it on yourself, and sleep with it on, so
that I may have the same on that my dear
lamina has slept with. There was
a little girl came to me, and she said she
would give me a kiss for a penny. I gave
her the penny; but I said to her, I thought
too much of them I kissed last for to give it
away to another, and she told her mother
what I said, so I have got teasing enough
about it."

Again:—
"Oh, my dear, when will I see you again?
I could give all I have for a sight of your lovely
face. I had a letter from M. H. —
to-night. He lamented the loss of his wife.
It was a sad check for him, poor fellow, but
we must all submit to death. We must try
and prepare for it, and then we will be all right
and safe. Often I think if I had the love for
Jesus that you have for I would be a happy
man. My dear, I must away to my bed. I
bid you good night."

March 7, 1855. — And oh,
Maggie, if I don't get you, pity me after. I
would not for the gold in Australia that this
should happen. My dear, I would not do any
ill to myself, but I rather doubt it would put
me wrong in my mind. Oh, you
dear lammy, what would I do for you? Life
is sweet, but thou art sweeter by far to me.
I am like Annie Lawrie, I could lay me down
and die."

June 4th, 1855. — "There was
never a man thought more of a woman than
what I do of you, and you should know that.
Believe me, my dear, I have not been in a
young woman's company since I left you that
morning. Oh, I often think how I took you
by both of your hands, standing before the
drawers. I mind the words I said to you. I
said I might go, so I said good bye, and you
never spoke. I see you go up the ledges.
I looked as far as I could see you. I see
you look back once, just before you entered
the hedges when you went out of sight. The
tears came over my cheeks, and I said to my-
self, I will ever see that dear lassie again!—
My love, I cannot say any more just now, my
heart is too full. I don't know what I am
about, so good bye, my dear, dear lassie. Oh,
Margaret, my love, what would I give for a
shake of your little hand, or a kiss of your
sweet lips!"

But there is a tide in the affairs of love, and
if Jamie had reached the climax of his affec-
tion, a relapse occurred with extraordinary
rapidity. On the 24th June, 1855, he bids
her farewell:—
"I am very sorry," he says, "at the loss of
you, but I must not let down my spirits for the
loss of a woman. You are only a woman.
Perhaps it is for my good; you are one know-
I may marry soon, and I may not; it all de-
pends if I see one to suit me. I never had a
lass but you, and have none; so, as the old
saying is, 'I am on the Session.'"

And on the 2nd July following:—
"I have burned all your letters, and I have
sent all that I have got that belongs to you to
Peter; so I have no more to do with you;
and God be thanked, for you have been a pest
to me for many a year. I expect to be mar-
ried very soon, as soon as I see one to suit me
—perhaps next week. I won't do with the
rest as I have done with you. I have used
you too well, and that to my loss. Let all now
say, 'You are free and I am your affectionate
well-wisher.'"

Parties were fully heard thereof by the
Sheriff, who has just issued the following In-
terlocutor, finding defender liable.
"Dundee, 30th January, 1858.—The Sher-
iff-Substitute having considered the closed rec-
ord, correspondence between the parties pro-
duced, and whole process, and having heard
prosecutors orally thereon, and made
pronouncement. Finds that the parties have
come to a mutual understanding that they
were to be married; but the pursuer, being
resident in Melbourne, Australia, and the
defender resident in Scotland, a difficulty oc-
curred as to where the marriage was to take
place: Finds that in order to obviate this dif-
ficulty, the pursuer resorted from Australia
four pounds to the defender, which sum she
received, to enable the defender to pay her
passage to Melbourne, where the marriage
was to take place; before pursuer made remittance,
he felt assured that the defender would
apply the money in paying her passage to Aus-
tralia, where the marriage was to take place;
Finds that defender was unwilling to go out
to Australia to be there married; that pursuer
was so situated in Melbourne as to be unable
to come to this country to be married to take
place, unless at much loss and inconvenience:
Finds that no marriage took place between
parties, and ultimately pursuer married another
woman in Australia, and defender retained the
money which had been remitted to her to pay
her passage there: Finds that the point to be
decided is, whether defender is entitled to re-
tain the passage money now used for, on the
ground of her disappointment, and as a com-
pensation therefor, or whether said disappoint-
ment has not been occasioned by the defender
refusing to go out to Australia, on which con-
dition: If defender has suffered disappoint-
ment, it has arisen from her own fault in hav-
ing failed to comply with the condition on
which alone the money was remitted to and
received by her, and, therefore, she is not in-
titled to retain the money sent for, but must
pay back the same to pursuer: Finds pursuer
entitled to expenses, &c. JOIN I. HENDERSON.

The following lines were found in our
"devil's" pocket, who has of late become
quite a poet; we would recommend them to
those of our subscribers who are a "little
behind" for subscription and "things":
When you sit by the evening fire,
Enjoying your last paper,
Just think on him whose work thus helps
To wear away the winter,
And put this query to yourself,
And Hays I paid up the Printer!"

Parliamentary.
House of Assembly.
(Abridged from the Globe.)

Tuesday, March 2, 1858.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.
Hon. Mr. Cameron presented a petition
from Arthur Rankin against the return of John
McLeod, Esq., for the county of Essex.
Mr. Macbeth presented a petition from the
County Council of Elgin, praying for the aboli-
tion of the Usury Laws.
Mr. Dorion presented the petition of Mr.
Preston, one of the candidates for Ver-
cheres, complaining of the conduct of Mr.
Justice Mondelet, who had refused to fix the
day for proceeding to take evidence on the
subject of the said complaint, and praying for
redress.
Hon. J. S. Macdonald presented a similar
petition from Mr. McLeod, complaining of
the conduct of the judge in the contest re-
specting East Durham.

After disposing of the petition in the East
Durham case, the House proceeded to take up
the address. Mr. Talbot of East Middlesex,
moved its adoption, and it was seconded by
Mr. Morin, member for Terrebonne, who ac-
quainted themselves very well in their debut.
Mr. Wallbridge opened the ball for the Op-
position, reviewing the speech, denouncing the
Government for their new combinations, and
for their neglect of the great measures which
the people demanded. He was succeeded by
Mr. Ferres in his usual intensely disagreeable
style. He ridiculed the demand of Representa-
tion by Population, and the cheers of the
Lower Canadian members of the Govern-
ment. Mr. Mulcown Cameron came next, in
a very curious speech. He did not dare to
oppose Representation by Population; in fact
he was compelled to argue in its favor, but he
declared that he would vote for the Govern-
ment against the amendment of the Opposi-
tion on that question, although he admitted
that the former were opposed to his ideas on
representation. His speech was a singular
hotch-potch, but it must have convinced the
Lower Canadian members of the universality of
the feeling in Upper Canada in favor of the prin-
ciple; while Mr. Cameron abused Mr. Brown
and the Opposition, and buttressed the French
Canadians, he could not shrink the question,
except as to time. He declared in favor of
Mr. Cameron's bogus plan of postponing the
census to 1861.

Mr. Foley succeeded, and showed up Con-
Cameron amidst the laughter and cheers of
the House. He pointed out the gross incon-
sistency of supporting a Government which
was notoriously opposed to Representation
based on Population, while professing to be
the advocate of that measure. He also
showed that Cameron was the first to com-
mence the agitation against Sectarian Schools,
and in favor of Representation by Population,
although he now attempted to raise a cry
against the senior member for Toronto for
merely carrying on what he had begun. The
House also objected to moving amendments
to the address, as un-English and improper;
but Mr. Foley most effectually shut him up
by showing that, in 1850, when he was in op-
position, he had moved precisely similar
amendments. Mr. Foley's criticism of the
matter of the speech was very good, and so
was his appeal to ministerial members who
were pledged to Representation by Population.
Mr. Daly followed, in support of the Govern-
ment; and we beg that the electors of Perth
will note the fact that he denied having ever
pledged himself to vote for Representation by
Population without regard to time. He did
not consider that the time had arrived, but
would vote for the motion prepared by Mr.
Cameron when it came up. Very probably,
when that resolution is considered, Mr. Daly
will not be member for Perth, so that the
pledge will be of small moment. Mr. John
Cameron rose next to defend his resolution,
and to announce what everybody knew before,
that he would support the Government. The
House adjourned on the motion of Mr. Pat-
rick, who has the floor to-day.

The tone of the debate was exceedingly fa-
vorable to the Opposition. As one mini-
sterial member after another gave in his ad-
hesion to the Representation by Population prin-
ciple, and acknowledged the necessity of do-
ing something on the subject, we could not
help thinking of the great change which has
been produced by the election. Not one
member has ventured to say a word
against the measure while in last Parliament,
it was pulpooled and ridiculed, and it was
difficult to get an Upper Canadian majority to
vote for it. It is now probable that sixty
Upper Canadians will be found favorable to
the realization of our views, whatever may be
the measure adopted to carry out the prin-
ciple; but we cannot the less denounce the
conduct of such men as the two Camerons
and Daly, who enter into a conspiracy to
which they themselves assent as is justly
entitled. Why should we not enjoy our
rights now? Why wait seven years? There
cannot be the slightest objection to
having a census now. The quick growth of
the population renders it very desirable that
an enumeration should be made often than
once in ten years. The object of Cameron's
resolution is evident enough. If the Mini-
sterial supporters were to go along with the
Opposition in demanding an immediate cen-
sus, the Government would be compelled to
take action of some kind, and the principle
would be carried out. If the former resolve,
however, that the whole matter be put off
till 1861, the Government will be freed from
the necessity of moving, and will not be
troubled by the opposition of their French
supporters. Thus do the Camerons and
Daly in effect sacrifice their pledges to keep
the Ministry in office. Mr. Cameron's mo-
tion, in fact, defers the discussion of the
whole question for three years, and certainly
it is not what he promised to the people of
Victoria.

Wednesday, March 3.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock,
but the doors remained closed for about half
an hour, while the House, we understand, was
engaged discussing the propriety of establish-
ing a Mirror of Parliament.

Mr. Ferguson presented a petition from the
County Council of Simcoe, praying for the
abolition of the Separate School system—
(hear hear.)

On the question of receiving a petition
against the return of Sidney Bellingham, Esq.,
for Argenteuil.
The Speaker stated that there was no re-
cognition attached to this petition, as re-
quired by the Act of last session. The recog-
nitions had been forwarded to the Clerk sepa-
rately. He desired the opinion of the House
as to the course which should be pursued.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte considered that these mat-
ters should not be under the control of the
House, and that the Speaker should decide
them on his own responsibility.
Hon. J. S. Macdonald thought, that, when
the Speaker asked the advice of the House, it
was due to him that hon. members should ex-
press their opinion. In unprovided cases, he
considered the Act of 1851 should apply.—
The Speaker therefore ought to give his cer-
tificate that the recognitions had been lodged.
Mr. Dorion took the same view as was ex-
pressed by the hon. member for Cornwall, and
said the right course was for the Clerk of the
House to attach the recognitions.
After some further discussions, the question
of receiving the petition was postponed till to-
morrow.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at-
tended, and laid on the table the poll-books,
&c., connected with the Quebec election.
The House then resumed the debate on the
Address, and continued the discussion to a late
hour.

Thursday, March 4, 1858.
Mr. Foley presented a petition from Mr.
Sydney Bellingham respecting the Argenteuil
election.

On the question of receiving the petition of
A. Rankin, Esq., complaining of the undue
return of John McLeod, Esq.,
The Speaker intimated that certain infor-
mations had not been observed in connection
with this petition.
It was accordingly withdrawn.

A spirited debate took place on the frauds
practised at the Quebec election. Mr. Cau-
chon urged upon the House the necessity of
taking steps to purge themselves from the
gross wrongs which had been perpetrated by
declaring the election void. Mr. Sicotte re-
plied in French. Mr. Brown seconded Mr.
Cauchon's motion and spoke strongly in sup-
port of it. He roused up Attorney General
Macdonald, who made a great effort in de-
fence of Mr. Alley and his colleagues. He
contended that the House had no right to deal
with the case, that it must be sent to a Com-
mittee, and a regular scrutiny be entered upon.

Mr. John S. Macdonald denounced with
great spirit, the outrage upon propriety which
had been committed, and showed that in cases
not so gross the House had interfered direct-
ly. Mr. Lorauger spoke in French, and was
followed by Mr. Laberge. Mr. Morin then
delivered a spirited speech, in which he made
some capital points. He was particularly
happy in his analysis of the effect of the re-
ference to the ordinary election committee re-
commended by Ministers. Mr. John B. Rob-
inson came to the assistance of Ministers, a
thing which he appears to be fond of doing.
After the recess, Mr. Galt moved an amend-
ment to Mr. Cauchon's motion which pro-
vided for the appointment of a special committee
to take into consideration the best means of
freeing the House from the frauds. Mr. Car-
lier made a long speech, in the course of
which he alleged that the population of Que-
bec had not 70,000 (although it was only
42,000 in 1852) and that it was quite possible
that at least 12,000 votes had been given for
the sitting member. Twenty thousand votes
were given in all, eight thousand of which
were polled by the opposition, and Mr. Car-
lier's deduction was that the remaining 12,000
were good, that they were all given for the
Minister and his friends, and that Mr. Evan-
geline and his colleagues got no good votes at
all. Mr. Connor delivered his maiden speech,
and a very good one it was, although the sub-
ject did not call for a great effort. The learned
gentleman's style is too well known to the
public, to need description. It is sufficient to
say, that the eloquence which is so telling in
court, was not wanting in effect on the House.

Mr. Solicitor Rose replied, and acknowledged
very candidly that the frauds committed were
of the grossest and most obvious kind, a fact
which both the Attorneys General had both
denied. Mr. Dorion made an excellent
speech, quoting some precedents for the ap-
pointment of a Committee, as proposed by
Mr. Galt. Mr. Turcotte spoke in French
with his usual ability, and Mr. MacKenzie
made a well-connected and excellent speech.
Major Campbell protested with great vigor
against the election frauds, mentioning particu-
larly the Richelieu case which had come un-
der his notice, and announced his intention
of voting for Mr. Galt's amendment. Mr.
Sherwood spoke for the Government, as did
Mr. Powell, who told a funny story about Dr.
Connor's election, the only fault of which
was that it was rather free and easy, and that
it came originally from the repertoire of Mr.
Joseph Miller. Mr. Foley spoke at some
length, and Mr. Postmaster General Smith
made his first speech since his appointment.
Mr. Cauchon wound up the debate on the Op-
position side with a most impassioned address,
in favor of purity of election. Mr. Sicotte
spoke in French; and after a fruitless motion
to adjourn, the division was taken on Mr.
Galt's amendment and others from a preference
for the motion. It was lost, 48 to 73.

Some members opposed to the Government
voted against the amendment for local reasons.
We may remark, however, that the Upper
Canada vote was 33 to 28 against the Govern-
ment. The vote on the Speakership was
33 to 27, the additional vote for the Ministry
being Mr. Cayley's, who took his seat about
10 o'clock in the evening. Giving the Govern-
ment all the Upper Canadians whose votes
they have received on any occasion, the ma-
jority against them is five; and that, we ven-
ture to say will be "continuous and systemat-
ic," as well

Hill James
 Howe & Lent Messrs.
 Heaslip Mrs. Alice
 Jefferson Josh.
 Stokes Junr. George
 Thompson Hugh
 Tindell William
 Warner Wm.
 Willson C.
 W. ROE, Printer.

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never

before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES

JULIUS HAEFLI, Esq., the well-known performer, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every I. & E. Co., says, —

"I am happy to say of your **CATHARTIC PILLS**, that I have found them a better family medicine for common use than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends are regular users."

The venerable Chancellor **WARDLAW**, writes from Baltimore:
 "I am well."
 "Dr. J. C. ALEX. Stei. I have taken your Pills with good
 benefit for the liver, lungs, languor, loss of appetite, and Biliousness
 of the bowels, which I had of late years overtaken me in the spring.
 A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your Cherry
 Balm."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says—
 "Ju. K. K. O'Brien, Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1866.
 "Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the address of your meeting, having derived very material benefit from the labors of both your Protestant and Catholic friends. I am aware withal that the more I know of the truth, the more I am convinced that the elements will procure their day."
 "The witness, accompanied by a

Dr. H. W. Williams, New York, writes: "Having used your **CATARRH FILLER** in my practice, I can testify from my own experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, constipation, and the great variety of diseases that follow, it is more efficacious than any other. In all cases where a purgative is really required, I have frequently recommended them, and I am confident to the public, as superior to any other. I am sure they are safe in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualifications which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have seen many cases known as **Cherry Purgers** as the best ones."

"Dr. J. O. Aiken. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with scrofula in its worst form and now, after twenty years, am in a debilitated amount of suffering, have been completely unable to do any work for the past few months, and have lost in the last few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, can only be imagined when you realize that I have suffered from this disease for so long a time, and have been so long in recovering from it. I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant, J. O. Aiken."

I was healed of my hair, and I destroyed my hair, and the spirit was
 cast out of my head; and I destroyed it cause out in my face, and
 it was left for months a raw sore.
 "About six weeks ago I commenced taking your Ointment
 Pills, and I was an sufferer for the complaint. My eyes were
 inflamed, my skin was fair, and my hair was falling out, and
 I was afflicted with all of which I had not felt already a new person."
 "Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying infor-
 mation that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment
 of gratitude,
 Yours, S. S.
 HANNA RICKER."

ANDREW J. MESSERVE,
Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co.,
Mar. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marlow, writes from Boston,
2nd April, 1851,—
"I have been cured me from a bilious attack which was
the result of a cold in the Liver, which had become very serious.
I had failed of any relief by my Physicians, and was
nearly could try; but a few doses of your Pills have restored me
to health. I have given them to my children &
others, with the best effects. They were promptly cured."

"I am glad to hear that the afflicted & contumacious, which had troubled me for months, is laid now in a few days they had cured him. I wish to make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 6th April, 1844.

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicine. My wife was cured, and I am the possessor of a severe and dangerous cough, by your CATARRHIC PASTILS, and I am free to say this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring States.

of health. My children have several times been cured of the attacks of the Indurata and Croup by it. It is an invaluable remedy for these complaints. Your CATARHIC PILLS have exceedingly cured me from a dyspepsia and indigestion which have lasted from upwards of three years. Indeed, this cure is much more important from the fact that it has relieved me of the chronic dyspepsia, which this section of the country affords, and from many of the numerous troubles I had taken.

You seem to us, dear Sir, to be a providential blessing to our family, and I joy may well say, that we are not unmindful of it.

Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT THAYER."

"DR. J. C. AVER. Hoped Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the CATARRH PILL & am very much pleased and have been cured by them of the dreadful Catarrh which has afflicted me and my suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsequent ones have entirely removed the disease. I feel in better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATARRH PILL."

Yours with great respect,
LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are well-known and

very feeble, and who would not make three statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Unprincipled dealers may attempt to get you off with other tales, on which they make more profit. Be not imposed upon by such counterfeits.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. The

the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct the morbid humors which are the cause of the diseases. Therefore, if these Agents are the first to be consulted by the afflicted, they will be able to cure the most dangerous diseases almost before they have shown their face. It is not to be wondered at that the Agents have been so abundantly substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, and are signed by the Agents below named, who are pleased to furnish

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILLS, and the cure one complaint is the cure of both. No person can sit well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it would be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of

For a **POUR STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels**, which produces general depression of the spirits and b health, take from four to eight Hills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

FOR NEUROUSNESS, OR SICK HEADACHE, NAGANA, Pains in the Stomach, Back, or Side, taken four or eight times on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear shoes and their kindred disorders because your stomach is clogged.

FOR SCORFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all diseases of the skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the vessels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to

lashed and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effects of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. I present you duty to society forbids that you should make yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the numerous diseases of the skin, because your system wants purging.

...cures the brood; they are the best medicine
... They should be taken freely and fre-
quently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of in-
fectious diseases will be blown away by the system like chaff
before the wind. By this property they do as much good
in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which
they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilious Affec-
tions arise from some derangement—either torpidity,
obstruction, or obstructions of the Livers. Torpidity
and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it acrid.

tion. This is disastrous to the health, and the condition is frequently undermined by no other cause. Stasis is the symptom. Obstruction of the ducts empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces jaundice, a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, alternately, costiveness and diarrhea, prevail. First symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep; and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is *pyrexia*

in the slide; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels are to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such troubles when you can cure them for 25 cents.

ENTERIC FEVER, DYSERY, and all Inflammatory Fevers are caused by the miasm of the miasm.

blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kinds of complaints should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and nourishing, it can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly has been made more effectual: to the purpose, as a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

U. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
M. W. BOGART

